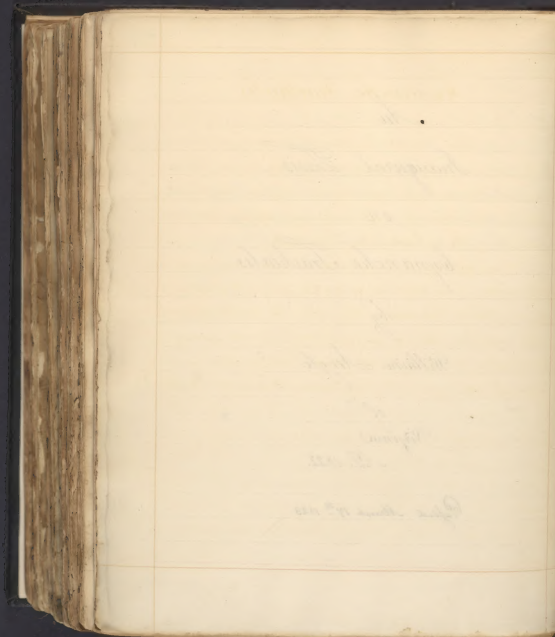


In
Inaugural Thesis
on
Cynanche Trachealis
by
William Argyll
M.D.
Virginia
A.D. 1822.

Passed March 17th 1823



Cynanche Trachealis

This disease has received a variety of names as *Cynanche Trachealis*, *Cynanche Stridula*, *Morbus Strangulatorius*, *Angina Epidemica*, *Angina Ploypora*, &c. &c. But the term *Tracheitis* is preferable, because we then have a name indicative of the seat and nature of the disease.

"broup, according to the definition of Cullen, consists in an inflammation of the *Glottis*, *Larynx*, or upper part of the *Trachea*, whether it affects the membranes of those parts or the vessels supplying them. This definition I think in part exceptionable, because according to the definitions of all the authors whom I have consulted, it is not confined to the upper part of the *Trachea*, but on the contrary, we frequently find the disease extending through the whole course of the *Trachea*, into the *bronchia*, and sometimes even into the substance of the *Lungs*.

It is strange that we have no account of this disease prior to the time of Horne who wrote about the year 1755, and according to Cullen was the first who gave an accu-

Epithema chondriforme

The plant is found in a wet place.

It is a small plant with a creeping stem.

The leaves are small and opposite.

The flowers are small and white.

The fruit is a small capsule.

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The fruit is a small capsule.

The plant is found in a wet place.

rate description of it. It is however said, that Martin Pelzi
an Italian, wrote upon the disease so early as the year 1741.
Since the time of the two Physicians just spoken of, it has
been treated of by various authors in the different quarters
of the world & is now so well understood, that it is no
longer considered as it was formerly among the opprobria
medicorum. but a physician now attacks Croup with as
much confidence of success, as he does a Pleurisy or any
other acute disease.

Croup has been considered by some authors as
contagious. We see however no reason for considering it as
such. It has prevailed as an Epidemick; as was the case
in Alexandria in the Year 1811, and in Philadelphia in
1803, ~~when~~ and in this latter place was productive of con-
siderable mortality. It selects for the subjects of its at-
tack, children from the time they are weaned untill the 5th
year, more generally after that time the predisposition to the
disease gradually wears away. Some children are liable to it
untill the age of puberty, and in some rare instances, even
after they have arrived at a more mature age, they are attacked

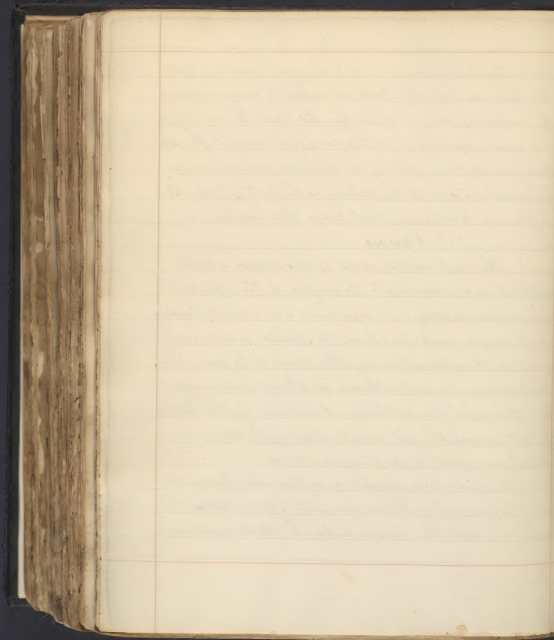
Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines, spanning most of the page width. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat faded, making it difficult to decipher. The lines of text are roughly aligned with the horizontal ruling on the page.

by the disease whenever exposed to the exciting causes. Those who have once had an attack, are subject to many more, but the succeeding ones are milder than the first. It was supposed by the generality of authors for a long time, that the disease was confined entirely to children. But we have a memorable instance to the contrary, in the death of our distinguished countryman Genl George Washington.

Causes

The chief exciting cause of this disease is cold applied in various ways to the surface of the body, cold feet, sudden changes of temperature, a cold moist day succeeding a warm. And hence the disease is more common in the Spring than any other season of the year. It is particularly frequent in marshy countries and places near the seacoast, as Sea-port Towns. A celebrated author thinks it not improbable that certain states of the alimentary canal may assist in producing this disease.

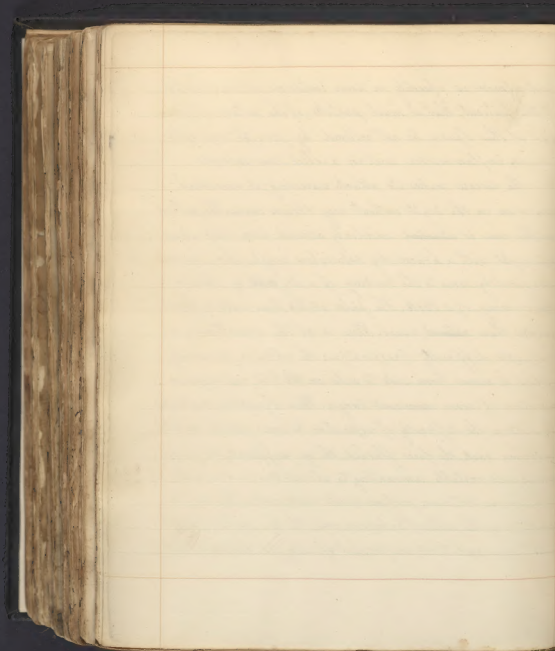
Croup has been divided by authors into Spasmodic and Inflammatory. It does evidently appear that ~~in~~ those cases in which the disease makes its attack suddenly.



and almost as speedily in some instances destroys the life of the patient, that it must partake of the nature of Spasm, and if this Spasm be not relieved by prompt and active means, inflammation will in a short time succeed.

The disease makes its attack variously; it sometimes comes on in the night without any obvious cause. The patient in this case is ~~attacked~~ suddenly aroused from sleep about midnight with a hoarse dry & splidulous cough, which has been compared by some to the barking of a dog and by others to the crowing of a cock. The pulse at this time will be found quicker than ~~normal~~ usual. There is at the same time considerable difficulty of respiration: the child is unusually restless, he moves from side to side in the bed, and appears conscious of some imminent danger. These symptoms continue to increase, the difficulty of respiration becomes greater, the head is thrown back, the face flushed, the eye suffused, the pulse quick and irritable, amounting to almost 200 in a minute.

The disease continues, profuse sweats break out on the surface of the body, the extremities become cold, the eye appears wild, the lips tongue and throat are parched & finally convulsions succeed.



scenarios which were the commonest names for the
theatricals and were in general of a very low order
of quality. I should not like to think on the last night of the
theatricals of the season. I do not know the name.

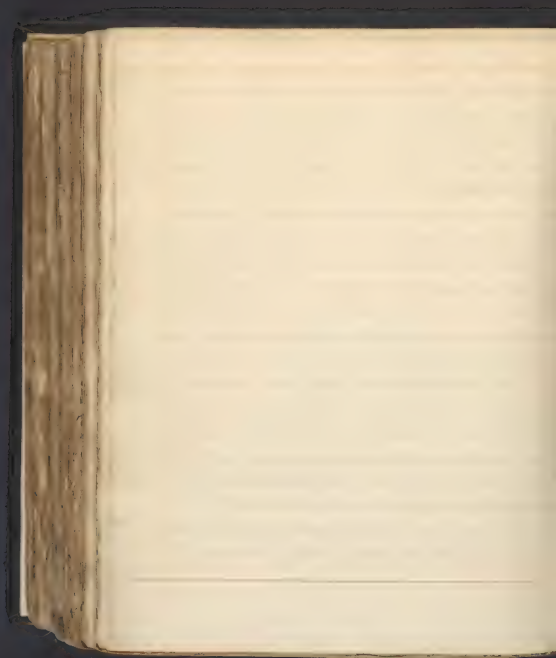
In the theatre of a town where the theatre is not
known or considered as only ^{the} theatricals to which we
to be referred as a secondary, but as the principal, and where
the first night of a performance is not considered
the subject being considerably elevated.

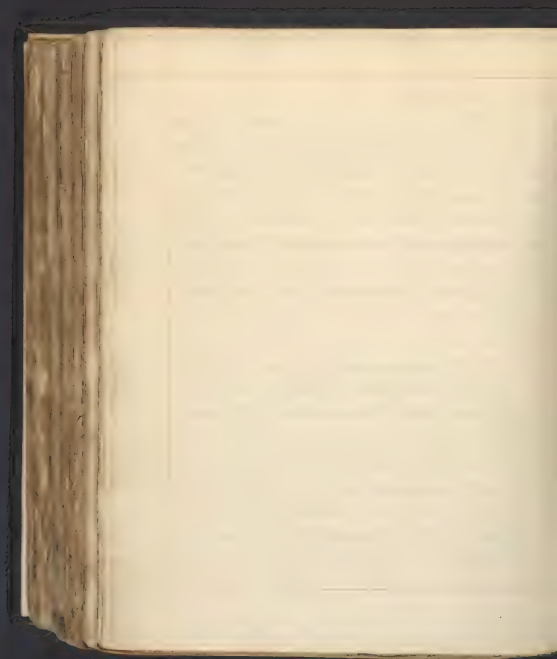
But in many occasions the attack is made much more
audacious, to commence with some sort of a religious, moral
and humane subject and direct it in an aimless way to a scene
in a state of confusion or death, at the same time as to a scene
and finally, when the theatre may finish, the subject is often
the location becomes more and more difficult for the imagination.
The stage is not always materially improved by the scene,
and this is in general the case in scenes of the same
kind, when the imagination of the young man is not the
same.

In the theatre in general, and in the theatre in general.



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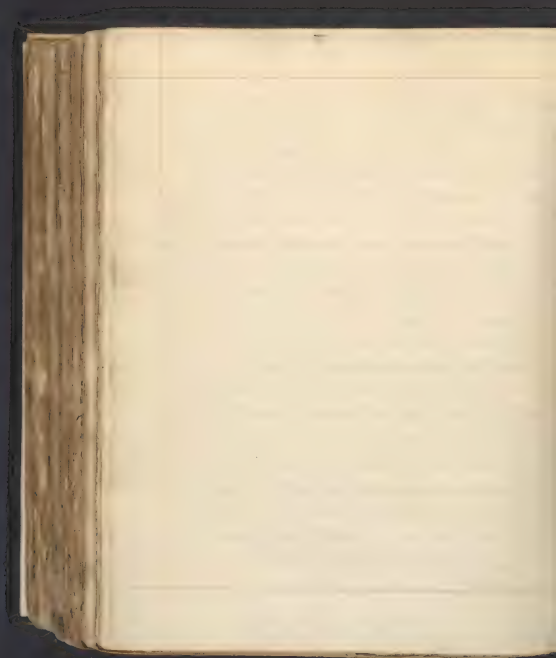


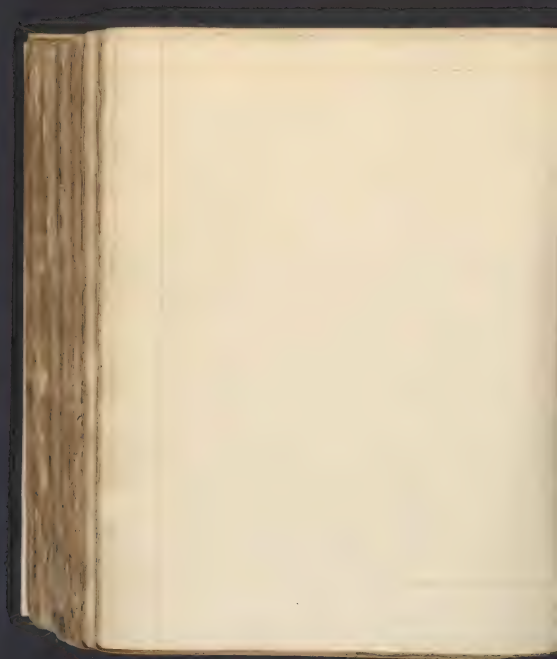
several during the year. She loses the disease and comes
in some time.

When the action of the spleen is weak
and the circulation the various humors are too
thick and are off the river. Substitutes, or more ac-
cording, sometimes a favorable termination. But here
we should always be on our guard; the disease becomes
incurable towards the morning, & the circulation, as
it is the same thing or, there is disease a more or
less of it. At sometimes, the action of the spleen, and the
most difficult to see the same with the same, and
the same, but in that case the same is the same.

There are several symptoms, but are not the
the same and is more commonly at night and a
condition of the same.

The disease is a commencement of the disease
in the spleen and is more or less of the same, and
the same the disease is more or less of the same, and
it is a more or less of the same, and it is a more or less
of the same, and it is a more or less of the same.

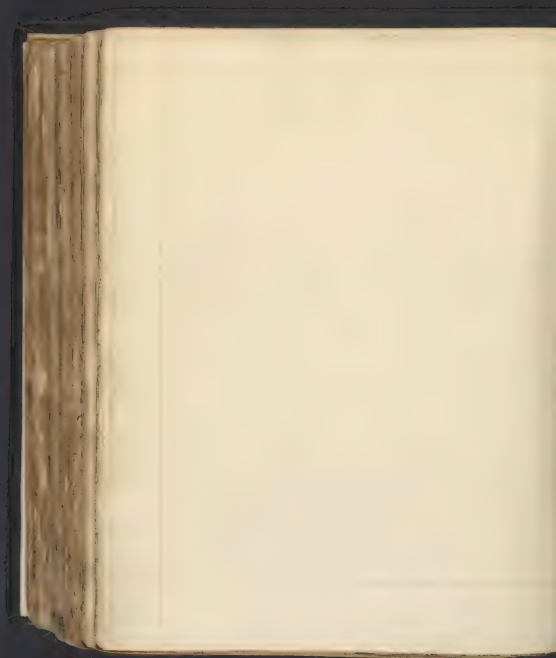






The same has been said by the
doctors who tried us on several occasions, and we have
noticed their "decisions" on what we are told
is "good" medicine, and this is the reason we are
in this condition. Doctors are not involved when they
are and they should not be applied to the time. We
are not by the power of medicine, the only one in
patient. Dr. Chapman has said two or three times
they had really proved false, they said that he
applied to the sides and back of the neck.

To seen as the more respect is shown in com-
ved, and the simplicity of the system to our remarks
somewhat restored, we should open the business of
purpose Calomel is almost universally resisted by Phy-
sicians, but they are not agreed as to the ^{mode} of its ad-
ministration. Some recommend it in small balls, others in



10. Thus in large ones that it may act speedily and promptly. In the particular stage of the disease observed in Probert Chapman after the failure of the iron & calomel the disease, by the use of the above, & opium, evinced a relapse, & confirmed the inflammation.

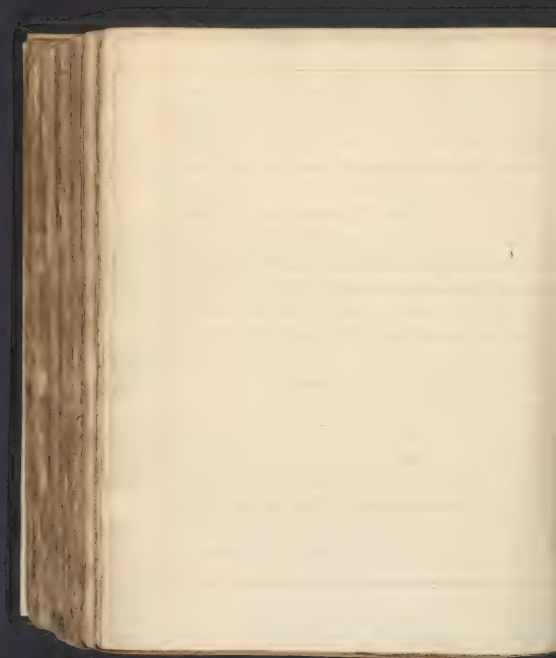
Though the force of the disease will generally
be broken down by these remedies, there are some
cases, however, - sometimes considerable ones, in which
about the chest & deficiency of expectoration. And
different & tolerants come in with advantage, such as
Vinous Wine, Solution of Pepsin, &c. &c. the "Hoc Group".
It is spoken of in high terms by Crocker-Hose and is pre-
pared by him in the following manner.

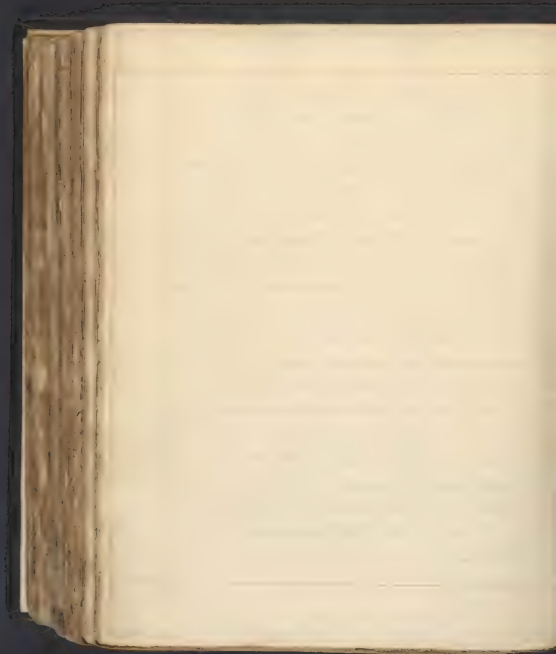
Snake of Sierra Leone root bruised

quills, sliced and bruised... each half pound

water eight pounds.

how far north it should now be raised.



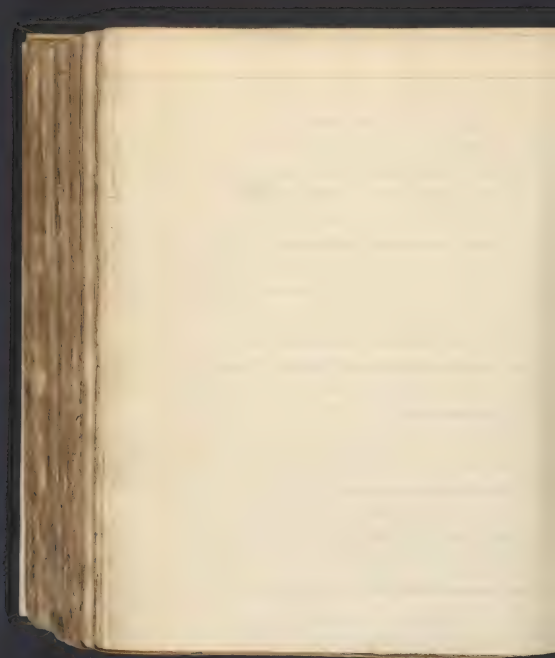




comes the same as *Leucorrhoea*, & other

The symptoms in this advanced stage of the disease differ somewhat from the first. The voice is now almost wholly lost, the cough hard and dry, and at the same time, there is a great degree of ^{anxiety} watchfulness. All the symptoms which indicated a congested & inflamed condition of the lungs are now developed; such as, great difficulty of breathing, the face becomes mottled, the cheeks take a circumscissed red, the pulse is increased and irregular, the respiration is limited & attended by a peculiar expiratory wheeze. In some cases the patient may even survive a difficult illness, but in most instances, at times when the patient is near the end of a tedious march towards the grave, much suffering.

The disease now being *Pneumonia*, it is a most difficult case to manage, & to relieve the inflammation in the lungs. For this purpose we should give the patient the warm bath, and administer a warm liniment of oil of turpentine to the chest. Can be said a warm oil, may be used to the chest, & the patient may be given

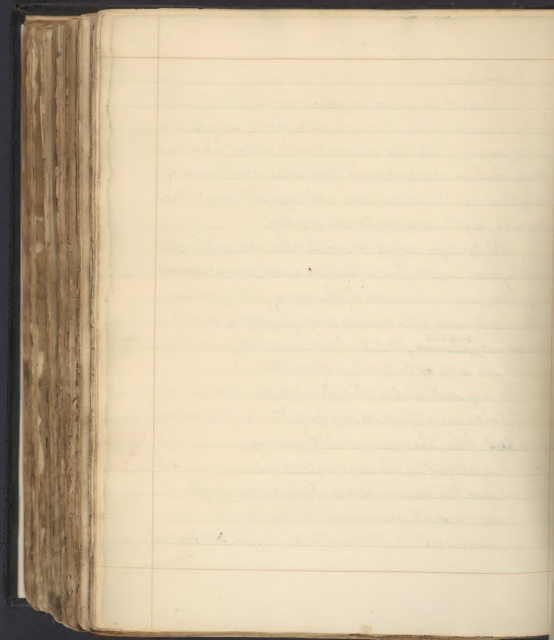


erally be relieved.

Moderate venesection may also be resorted to; but if the system be much debilitated it may be better first to use cups. It is always necessary, under these circumstances to detect blood cautiously, as there is already so much blood taken from the general circulation and retained as it were, in the lungs, that any detecting more might cause irreparable mischief.

Blisters large enough to cover the whole side of the chest will be found very beneficial. Sometimes a more prompt ~~more~~ ^{more} venesection may be demanded by the urgency of the symptoms than can be made by the ordinary mode of applying Cantharides; we may ~~then~~ ^{in this case} substitute ~~the~~ ^{plaster} of lint dipped into a decoction of Cantharides made ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ Spirits of Turpentine.

We may next resort to the different Expectorants such as Elix. and Syrup of Squills, the Hine Syrup, Solution of Sassafras &c. &c. ~~Each~~ ^{Each} of them have been used with advantage; but perhaps the best expectorant in this case is Balsam used in small but repeated doses. This Medicine has been considered as a Specific in this disease the Scotch physicians are devoted to it by one of them of considerable celebrity Dr. Harnett the professor at Edinburgh.



it is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms. The persons that if it be administered previous to the accession of the disorder of the life and other mortal symptoms, he has always succeeded in every case of Croup, without any shake to the constitution of the child. This mode of administering it would indeed appear to be bordering upon rashness, were we not to take into consideration the extreme insensibility of the system to our remedies in this disease. He has administered upwards of two hundred grains in the twenty four hours to a child two years old.

The Modus operandi of Calomel is I think intelligible; it stimulates the excretory vessels of the bronchiae and lungs to action & thus enables them to throw off the Mucus with which they are loaded.

Thus I have concluded this imperfect essay upon Epiglottitis, Tracheitis. I have intentionally passed over the operation of Bronchotomy or Laryngotomy in silence. It is now considered to be rarely if ever necessary, as we can not distinguish those cases in which it might prove serviceable. The operation is condemned by Cheyne as absurd & impracticable and says that no good faithfull surgeon should perform it.

